

BRYAN BECOMES GOOD POPULIST.

Formally Accepts Nomination of
People's Party.

SENATOR HILL MUST EXPLAIN.

Popocrats of New York Want to Know Where
He Stands—Connecticut Town Elections
Show Republican Gains—Republicans No-
minate in Massachusetts—Gorman on Stump

LINCOLN, Neb., October 3, 1896.—Honorable William V. Allen and Others Members of the Notification Committee of the People's Party—Gentlemen: The nomination of the People's party for the Presidency of the United States has been tendered me in a generous spirit and upon such honorable terms that I am able to accept the same without departing from the platform adopted by the National Convention at Chicago. I fully appreciate the breadth of the patriotism which has actuated the members of the People's party, who, in order to consolidate the sentiment in favor of bimetallism, have been willing to go outside of party lines and support as their candidate one already nominated by the Democratic party, and also by the Silver party. I also appreciate the fact that while, during all the years since 1873, a large majority of the Democratic party and a considerable minority of the Republican party have been consistent advocates of free coinage of silver at the present ratio, yet ever since the organization of the People's party its members have unanimously supported such coinage as the only means of restoring bimetallism.

By persistently pointing out the disastrous effects of a gold standard, and protesting against each successive step towards financial bondage, the Populists have exerted an important influence in awakening the public to a realization of the nation's present peril. In a time like this, when a great political party is attempting to surrender the right to legislate for ourselves upon the financial question, and is seeking to blind the American people to a foreign system, it behoves us, as lovers of our country and friends of American institutions, to lay aside for the present such differences as may exist among us on minor questions in order that our strength may be united in a supreme effort to wrest the Government from the hands of those who imagine the nation's finances are only secure when controlled by a few financiers, and the national honor can only be maintained by servile acquiescence in any policy, however destructive to the interests of the people of the United States, which foreign creditors, present or prospective, may desire to force upon us.

It is a cause of congratulation that we have in this campaign not only the support of Democrats, Populists and Republicans who have all along believed in independent bimetallism, but also the active co-operation of those Democrats and Republicans who have heretofore waited for international bimetallism, now join with us rather than trust the destinies of the nation in the hands of those who are holding the despotic hope of foreign aid while they labor secretly for the permanent establishment of the single gold standard.

While difficulties have always arisen in the settlement of details of any plan of co-operation between distinct political organizations, I am sure the advocates of bimetallism are so intensely in earnest that they will be able to devise some means by which the free silver vote may be concentrated upon one electoral ticket in each State. To secure this result, charity towards the opinions of others and liberality on the part of all is necessary; but honest and sincere friends who are working towards a common result always find it possible to agree upon just and equitable terms. The American people have proved equal to every emergency which has arisen in the past, and I am confident that in the present emergency there will be no antagonism between the various regiments of the one great army which is marching to repel an invasion more dangerous to our welfare than an army with banners.

Acknowledging with gratitude your expression of confidence and good will, I am, very truly yours,

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

HILL IS CORNERED.
Popocrats of New York Demand That
He Speak.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The Democratic leaders have decided to be patient no longer with David B. Hill. Within five days he must declare his exact position or be read out of the party.

The parties to this decision are Arthur Sewall, Senator Gorman, State Chairman Danforth, John C. Sheehan, Executive Chairman Truman and H. McLaughlin of Kings county. For several days they have been talking the matter over, and tomorrow morning Mr. Danforth will go to get a personal answer from Mr. Hill at Albany. He will visit other places up the State also and will return in two days.

Several considerations induced the leaders to decide upon this "smoking out" process. Notwithstanding the many letters and telegrams from local leaders throughout the State, expressing their disgust with Hill, it was thought the part of wisdom to proceed as though he had some influence left.

If Hill is secretly giving counsel to the gold Democrats, the regulars want to put a stop to it. If, on the contrary, he intends to become an eleventh hour

convert, for the sake of regaining prestige, or for any other reason, they wish to be prepared for it. They do not consider eleventh hour support as of any benefit to the ticket. They do not want to harbor, neither do they wish to drive out of camp anyone about whose position there is any doubt.

15,000 STRONG.

Immense Delegations Visit McKinley at His Home.

CANTON, O., Oct. 3.—Fifteen thousand men came from the mills, furnaces, farms, colleges, workshops, the mines and countings of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana marched up the Market street hill in Canton today to see and hear Major McKinley, and they marched down again with the flush of enthusiasm in their faces and the promise of victory in their ringing cheers.

Major McKinley surpassed himself today. He was engaged in the work of meeting delegation from breakfast till after the sun set, and the lamps had been lighted before the last delegation marched away. He spoke to a greater number of large bodies of voters, representing a vast variety of interests and industries, than he had before addressed in a single day. He made four formal speeches and several informal ones, and talked to thirty delegations. The day was superb, the air bracing and the sunshine genial.

WILL NOT MEET BLACKBURN.
Secretary Carlisle Refuses to Enter
Any Joint Debate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—P. H. Johnson of Louisville, Chairman of the Kentucky State Democratic Executive Committee, recently wrote to Secretary Carlisle requesting, in the name of the Democracy of Kentucky, that he divide time with Senator Blackburn in any canvass he might make in that State in favor of Buckner and Palmer. Johnson said he preferred the request at the instance of Senator Blackburn. Secretary Carlisle today replied as follows:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1896.
P. H. Johnson, Esq., Louisville—My Dear Sir: Your favor of September 29th, asking a division of time with Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn at all the appointments I may make to speak in Kentucky in this moment received and the request is respectfully declined. Very truly yours, J. G. CARLISLE.

EXPECT TO CARRY GEORGIA.
But the Democrats are Unusually Modest in Their Claims.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 2.—The Democratic managers are quite modest in their claims as to the result of the Georgia State election, which occurs next week. They announce that their returns indicate that the State will be carried by the Democrats by a safe majority, the meaning of which is thus stated:

"It will be remembered that in the present State campaign in Georgia the Republicans and Populists have a fusion ticket in the field, consequently the Democrats will have to overcome the united strength of both parties. The best posted Democratic leaders in the State say that a Democratic majority of 15,000 will be a great victory for Democracy and may be accepted as a criterion for a Democratic majority for Bryan in November of not less than 50,000 to 70,000."

IS BYNUM OUT?

Rumors That Gold Democratic Leader
Has Been Forced to Give Way.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Chairman Bynum of the National Democratic Executive Committee left for the East tonight. Rumors have been rife that yesterday's committee meeting was far from harmonious, and that the appointment of ex-Mayor Hopkins as Vice-Chairman to have charge of headquarters in the absence of Bynum was a virtual denunciation of the Indiana leader.

Evidently as a refutation of these stories, the gold standard press bureau tonight announces that "important business pertaining to the campaign will require his (Bynum's) absence from Chicago for an indefinite period. Before he left headquarters Bynum announced that John P. Hopkins, Vice-Chairman of the Campaign Committee, will be in full control of the campaign until he (the Chairman) returns."

Trouble for Gold Democrats.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), Oct. 2.—C. H. Williamson, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and G. E. Ewing, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Gold Democratic party, filed with Secretary of State Hinrichen today their petition for the nomination of twenty-four electors and State officers in Illinois. They were closeted with the Secretary some time and he agreed to file their papers, but the probability is that objections will be filed and the Board of Review will have to pass upon the objections before the names can go upon the official ballot.

Lincoln's Words.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Perry S. Heath of the Republic National Committee today received from John G. Nichols, one of President Lincoln's Secretaries, a letter in which he declares "spurious" an alleged quotation from Lincoln now in general circulation as a Democratic campaign document.

Gorman to Take the Stump.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—The statement that Senator Gorman would take the stump in Bryan's interest was confirmed today by Chairman Harry Welles Rusk of the Democratic City Executive Committee.

ANXIETY IN ENGLAND.

Stock Jobbers Wonder Which Way the Political Cat Will Jump.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Times and Echo continue to comment upon the American political campaign. It says: We would think Bryan's chances were diminishing in America but for the evident strain on the imaginations of the people on the other side. We are still of the same opinion as we have been all along, but the Democrats are not quite as soundly beaten as the people whose existence depends on their defeat make out. The financial outlook is somewhat modifying itself.

Several considerations induced the leaders to decide upon this "smoking out" process. Notwithstanding the many letters and telegrams from local leaders throughout the State, expressing their disgust with Hill, it was thought the part of wisdom to proceed as though he had some influence left. If Hill is secretly giving counsel to the gold Democrats, the regulars want to put a stop to it. If, on the contrary, he intends to become an eleventh hour

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IT IS ENTIRELY PROFESSIONAL BOOMING.
for the stock-buying public is wisely standing aloof both here and in America, but the American stocks will be temptingly put up.

Meanwhile there is an ominous ebb in the expansion of trade. The August report of the Government Board of Trade shows a decrease in the imports as compared with the same month of 1895 of nearly \$11,000,000, and in the exports for granted that the terrible decline in American trade and the uncertainty of American politics is mainly responsible for these conditions.

MACEO WAS TOO SMART.

General Weyler Fails to Entrap Cuban Forces.

Defeated in Three Successive Engagements
Weyler Keeping the Matter
Very Quiet.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The Herald's Havana special says: Captain General Weyler's initial operations inaugurating the campaign in the extreme west, intended to trap Maceo or defeat and drive him east, have proved a failure.

General Melguez, who as military Governor of Pinar del Rio was delegated by the Captain-General to start the ball, has been defeated in three successive engagements with Maceo in the mountains of Pinar del Rio, where, with the combined columns suffered tremendous losses and were compelled to retreat to the coast.

The news fell like a bombshell in the palace. The Captain-General will not even permit the Havana representatives of the Madrid papers to wire the facts, and he gave the strictest orders to the press censor to prevent the news of the failure of his plans from getting out. The editor of "El Diario del Ejercito," the army organ, whose paper is seldom, if ever, censured, daring to print a few details, was called to the palace by the Captain-General and severely reprimanded. My own dispatch offered for transmission last night, which follows, was blue penciled by the censor. It read:

The transport Triton, from Pinar del Rio ports, this morning brought the Spanish wounded and further details of interest of the recent engagements of General Melguez and Colonels Hernandez and Frailes with Maceo's insurgent forces in the west at Tunibar del Torino and Manajas.

At the former point Melguez and Maceo personally commanded their respective forces. The artillery played an important part, and nine-tenths of the Spanish artillerymen commanding the batteries were killed or wounded. The insurgents made repeated and desperate attempts to capture the Spanish guns. There was fierce fighting at close quarters, and charges, counter-charges and onslaughts with the bayonet.

Maceo's men fought exceptionally well, but Melguez's troops are said to have held their ground like heroes. In the fight at Manaja Colonel Francis' horse was shot under him. Major Izquierdo and five more officers were wounded by his side. The Spanish troops were thirty-six hours without food.

A tamer or more impartial message could not have been tendered. But the censor said he had positive orders to allow absolutely nothing about the Pinar del Rio engagements mentioned to pass. I made no reference to Maceo's new dynamite gun, the explosive shells of which caused consternation in the Spanish ranks, nor did I relate the fact that a majority of the Spanish were killed in the engagement by Cuban machetes, which shows that the fight was at close quarters, and the Cuban insurgents displayed remarkable courage.

SPANISH COMPLICATIONS.

Cuban Sympathizers Said to Have Attacked Spanish Consul.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—A story comes from Jacksonville, Fla., which, if true, may further complicate the relations between this country and the Government of Spain. The story is to the effect that a fight occurred there yesterday between a party of Cuban sympathizers on the one side and the Spanish Consul there and some Pinkerton detectives on the other, in which the latter party was worsted.

The Spanish Consul and the detectives were observing the movements of the Cubans, whose leader was Colonel Emilio Nunez of this city. As no deadlier weapons were used than fists, there were no fatalities, but the Consul and his men are said to have received a severe drubbing.

The Consul communicated the affair to the Spanish Minister at Washington, and the latter is said to have made a demand upon President Cleveland for reparation for an assault upon a Spanish Consul and the insult resulting therefrom to the crown of Spain.

MORE TROOPS FOR CUBA.

Spanish Government Decides to Send Reinforcements Without Delay.

MADRID, Sept. 30.—The Government has decided to send 40,000 more troops to Cuba to reinforce the Spanish army in the Island, and also to strengthen the forces in Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands with 2,000 and 3,000 men respectively. A pardon has been offered to all who have evaded service in the army upon condition that they return and complete their term of service. Advices from Havana say the insurgents have executed the rebel leader Rodriguez by hanging. The reason for the act is not stated.

To Stay the Crisis.

VALAPARAIOS, Oct. 7.—The minister of finance held a long conference with the managers of the banks and heads of import business houses, with a view of devising means to stay the commercial crisis which is imminent.

Many foreign bank managers urged that the measures adopted by the government to restore normal financial conditions were totally inadequate. They declared that the only means of solving the crisis was an announcement by the government that it would maintain the gold conversion law at all hazards.

NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.
Revolutionary Outbreak Expected.
Persons Encountered of Politicians.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Oct. 3.—As cables today, the plans for another revolutionary outbreak against President Zelaya have been discovered. Several suspects were arrested two nights ago. They were accused of making preparations to bring about an uprising against the Government, but the men arrested are not persons of general influence; in fact some of them are suspected of being spies of the Government, and it is added that they will possibly be released on making accusations against native Nicaraguans of wealth, so as to furnish the authorities with an excuse for imposing heavy fines upon them. In spite of this, however, there is no doubt that there exists a strong feeling of opposition in certain quarters to the government of President Zelaya, and there have been several movements of importance among his political opponents and further trouble is apprehended.

The President's enemies are believed to have planned some time ago to capture the military barracks and magazines and to overthrow the Government. It was further reported that General Antonio Lara, who fought against President Zelaya in the recent revolution, and who has been imprisoned here ever since, has declared that he overheard incriminating conversations between some of the recently imprisoned suspects.

Two members of the National Constitution Amending Assembly had a fight this morning outside the assembly hall. After a short wordy dispute General Aurelius knocked down Assemblyman Senor Barahy Majea.

This recalls the fact that a few days ago Mr. Antonio Bayana, a European bank agent of the London Bank of Central America, and Consul of the Argentine Republic here, got into a fight with Senor Vivas, "Fray Joseph del Ejercito," the army organ, whose paper is seldom, if ever, censured, daring to print a few days.

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN
ISLANDS.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1896.

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII V. L. K. WAIKA (K) AND AWA PUU (W).

EXCEPTIONS FROM THE CIRCUIT COURT, SECOND CIRCUIT.

JUDD, C.J., FREAR AND WHITING, JJ.

SUBMITTED SEPT. 25, 1896. DECIDED OCT. 12, 1896.

The record of a marriage duly made, the statute requiring such record, introduced by the custodian of such record is competent evidence to prove such marriage. In such case it is not necessary to prove that the celebrant of the marriage had the requisite authority to solemnize marriages, or that a license to marry had been granted, or that such agent had the authority to grant marriage licenses. Proof of identity of the parties alleged to be married properly left to jury.

Evidence of prior acts of illicit intercourse between the parties charged with adultery is admissible as showing a continuous adulterous disposition.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY JUDD, C. J.

The defendants were convicted of the offense of adultery at the last (June) term of the Circuit Court, Second Circuit. The adultery was laid as having been committed on the 18th of April last, at Pauwela, Makawao, Maui. The exceptions taken are, first, to the admissibility of evidence to prove the marriage of Awa Puu (w) to one Puu, she, Awa, being alleged to be a married woman with whom sexual intercourse is charged with Waipa, she not being his wife. The prosecution offered the record of the marriage in question as celebrated by one Father Gulstan, in a book kept by the Roman Catholic Church in Wailuku, Maui, and coming from the custody of the priest in charge. The parties married are described as residents of Pauwela, Maui. This was objected to on the ground that the prosecution should first prove that the person who performed the ceremony had lawful authority to do so; that a license to marry had been duly issued, exhibited or delivered to the person performing the ceremony; that the person issuing the license to marry had authority to grant the same, and that the parties, Awa and Puu, be identified as the parties named in the marriage record. The prosecution claimed that it had evidence of the marriage.

The Court overruled the objection and the prosecution put in evidence a marriage certificate by Father Gulstan that Victoria Awa and Puu were married by him in Makawao, Maui, on the 6th January, 1891. The same objections were made to this evidence as were made to the former. The Court admitted the evidence which was excepted to. Later, the prosecution offered the license to Puu and Victoria Awa to marry, dated 5th January, 1891, given by one Hao Kawaimaka signing himself as "An agent to grant marriage licenses for the District of Makawao, Maui," and defendants' counsel objected to the introduction of this license on the ground that the said Hao Kawaimaka was not proven to be authorized to issue such a license and that his signature to the license was not proven. The admission of this evidence is also made a ground of exception.

The exceptions should be overruled. As we have seen in *Republic of Hawaii v. Kuhia and Muolo* (ante, p. —), on a charge of adultery, marriage must be proved by direct evidence. The record and the certificate of it in evidence were required to be made by the statute then in force. Compiled Laws, p. 424. Upon this matter Bishop on Marriage & Divorce, I Vol. Sec. 461, says, "Where the law entrusts a public officer with the making and preserving of a record of a public nature and interest, the presumption is that he does his duty; therefore, and perhaps for some further reasons also, the record is evidence of the fact. The book itself may be presented to the court; or a certificate of the required record, made by the officer charged with its keeping, will be received instead."

This statement of the law that a certificate of marriage record is admissible we adopt, it being sound in principle and in accordance with the practice of our courts. The certificate of the priest (the second paper produced) we must remember is not a certificate of the marriage record, but a mere declaration of an authorized person that he had solemnized the marriage. The admissibility of such a certificate, not under oath, unaccompanied by proofs of its delivery at the time to the parties, is in many jurisdictions deemed inadmissible. See Bishop, Mar. & Div. Sec. 473a. Having found that the certificate of the marriage record was admissible, it is not necessary to pass upon the admissibility of a certificate of the bare fact of a marriage having been performed.

On the point that the prosecution must prove that a license to marry must be proven, we hold that this is not necessary. "When the law casts upon an official person a duty connected with his office, and the time for its performance transpires, the *prima facie* presumption is that it is done." 1 Bishop, Mar. & Div. Sec. 450. The presumption holds good until the contrary is shown. It was therefore not necessary to produce the license to marry nor to prove that the agent who granted it had the requisite authority.

The further objection is that there was no proof of the identity of the parties, Puu and Awa, who are mentioned in the marriage record. There is evidence set up that the parties lived together at Pauwela, Maui, as man and wife, for some years after the date of the alleged marriage, also that the husband Puu went with the officers who found the wife in suspicious relations with Waipa. This went to the jury under a proper instruction as proof of the identity of the parties and the jury were justified in finding it sufficient. The Awa of Pauwela married to Puu lived at Pauwela with Puu, as her husband, and the Puu of Pauwela pursued the defendant Waipa as the adulterer of Awa his wife.

Defendants also except to the introduction of proof of an act of illicit intercourse prior to that laid in the charge, to wit, on the 8th March. This evidence was admitted and the Court instructed the jury that they could not convict the defendants of adultery on the 8th March, but, if they believed the testimony, they might take it into consideration as bearing upon their relations to one another, as to their

undue intimacy and adulterous disposition one with the other. This is sound law. In 2 Greenleaf, Sec. 47, the author says, "Where the fact of adultery is alleged to have been committed within a limited period of time, it is not necessary that the evidence be limited to that time; but proofs of acts anterior to the time alleged may be adduced, in explanation of other acts of the like nature within that period." The learned author adds that "where the charge is of one act of adultery only, in a single count, to which evidence has been given, the prosecutor is not permitted afterwards to introduce evidence of other acts, committed at different times and places." The cases cited support this view. *State v. Bates*, 10 Conn. 372; *Commonwealth v. Horton*, 2 Gray, 354; *Commonwealth v. Thrasher*, 11 Gray, 453. But in *Thayer v. Thayer*, 101 Mass. 111, the opposite view is taken, admitting evidence of previous acts, and reversing the former Massachusetts cases. It was affirmed in *Commonwealth v. Nichols*, 114 Mass. 285. In *State v. Witham*, 72 Me., 535 the Court say, "Latterly, however, courts and text writers are rapidly falling in with the view that acts prior and also subsequent to the act charged in the indictment, when indicating a continuance of illicit intercourse, are admissible in evidence as showing the relation and mutual disposition of the parties; the reception of such evidence to be largely controlled by the judge who tries the cause, and the evidence to be submitted to the jury with proper explanation of its purpose and effect. We think this doctrine is most in accordance with the logic of the law and the authorities." To the same effect is *State v. Potter*, 52 Vt. 33. See 1 Am. & Eng. Encyc. of Law, p. 214 and cases cited; also compare *Republic of Hawaii v. Kamakauila*, 9 Haw. 608. This is our view also.

The exception to the verdict as being contrary to the evidence and the weight of evidence was not argued and was presumably abandoned.

We overrule the exceptions.

Dep. Atty. Gen'l Dole for prosecution.

A. Rosa for defendants.

ACTIVITY IN THE LITERARY CIRCLE.

Makawao Society Enjoys Pleasant Social Evening.

WAILUKU. NOT ALL-MAUI TEAM.

Score Would Have Been Lower Had There Been no Division-Man With Sledge Hammer Gets Loose—New Barber Pole. Mr. Perkins Completing His Work, Etc.

MAUI, Oct. 17.—The October meeting of the Makawao Literary Society, held the evening of the 16th, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Taylor of Hamakapoko, was well attended. The following program was rendered: Quartet—*The Vacant Chair*. . . . Messrs. Dickey, Atwater, Nicol Chas. Baldwin. Reading—*The Robber's Horse*. . . . Miss Fleming. Vocal Solo. . . . H. Howell Piano Solo. . . . F. E. Atwater Future of Maui and Its People. . . . (Foretold by One of the Prophets). Solo—(Piano and Violin). Miss Fleming. Quartet—*Maid of Hawthorn Dell*. Kindergarten Songs by the Infants—Messrs. Dickey, D. D. Baldwin, Engle, W. F. Mossman, S. E. and F. E. Atwater. Violin Solo—Flower Song. . . . H. Howell Shadow Scene—(Harvard students coming down from Bangor.)

The kindergarten marching and singing was inexpressibly ludicrous. C. H. Dickey was attired in "fetchin'" pink pinapare, D. D. Baldwin in a most stylish creation of baby-blue, Mr. Atwater in an abbreviated dress adorned with a large ruffle around the shoulders, and Mr. Taylor in a striped gown with leg of mutton sleeves. Mr. Mossman chewed gum and Mr. Engle looked "real cute" in his holoku gathered tight at the neck. Coffee and sandwiches were served.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Baldwin of Hilo depart for Honolulu today after a short visit at Haiku.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Aiken are in Honolulu.

Mrs. B. D. Baldwin, of Hamakapoko, gave a dance one evening during the week.

It was Wailuku nine not an All-Maui team that the Honolulu Stars vanquished last Saturday at Kahului. The game would have been much closer if several strong players from Makawao and Lahaina had been added to the Wailuku club. Both the districts have nines equally as proficient as Wailuku.

During the first part of the week Andrew Freitas of Palia created a brief sensation by rushing about with a sledge-hammer. Though he attacked several persons, one was not injured and no damage done except the destruction of a door. At present he is locked up in Makawao jail.

Naturalist Perkins has finished Ha-leakala for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoffgard of Kauai and Miss Lyman of Chicago are expected guests at Haiku next week.

A red and white striped barber's pole adorns a little shop in upper Makawao. "Mauka," the course of empire, turns this way on Maui.

MISS PRESCOTT'S PAPER.

Peculiar Census Paper Received From the Talented Author.

Among the peculiar census papers received at the census bureau is one from Anne Marie Prescott, the well-known writer, for the Evening Bulletin. Miss Prescott is a private school teacher located at Kohala, Hawaii. After answering the questions regarding her name, Miss Prescott states that she does not know how old she is and that she is unmarried and not a widow.

disposition one with the other.

This is sound law. In 2 Greenleaf, Sec. 47, the author says,

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A. Rosa for defendants.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....OCTOBER 20, 1896.

FOR COFFEE GROWERS.

Beginning with this issue the Gazette will place a good portion of its space each week at the disposal of the coffee planters and fruit growers of the country. Under the head of "Coffee and Fruit Exchange" will be published such queries and such items of valuable experience as the planters, large and small may see fit to contribute. In answering the queries Commissioner Marsden and Prof. Koebel will be sought as the headquarters of information, but at the same time we want the answers which each planter's experience may suggest.

Particularly in the coffee industry are the planters dependent upon what they learn from hard experience. Theory and practice applicable to Ceylon, Guatemala or Mexico does not always fit the case in Hawaii and the coffee tree of Olaa needs different treatment from that grown in Kona. Some may argue that as each one has to hoe his own row, exchange of opinions will amount to very little. This is of course a very narrow gauge view and in keeping with the progressive spirit the planters have shown. Nothing can be gained and no advantage obtained by any planter shutting himself up like a clam. Nor do we believe our coffee planters are of this stamp. It is in consequence of the belief that the small agriculturalists will appreciate a special department devoted to their interests that leads us to offer them the use of a special column through which each coffee or fruit grower can obtain an idea of the methods successfully used by co-laborers. Hawaii has a climate of its own and a soil of its own, therefore it is impossible to depend entirely upon the systems of cultivation and final preparation for the market in vogue in other countries. Send in your answers; find out what others are doing and tell what you have done.

BRYAN FEVER COOLING.

A prominent wool dealer of the United States who passed through Honolulu on the Warrimoo is so positive of the election of McKinley that he has started off to make his yearly purchases in New Zealand so as to be ready to take advantage of the improved condition of trade bound to follow after the election. This is certainly an exhibition of supreme confidence and it is more noticeable since it comes from a Cleveland Democrat, a typical mugwump member of a mugwump firm.

With the exception of the news as dashed up by the San Francisco Examiner, the dispatches by the last mail certainly verify the confidence in McKinley's election which was shown by our friend the wool dealer. The change in the situation has been very slight, except that the Bryan fever is being steadily cooled by McKinley common sense. The two candidates are continuing the same style of campaign work that they started out with. Bryan is whooping it up from ear platforms and public squares and McKinley is making about as many speeches to the large delegations calling daily and almost hourly at his home. The men who make up the McKinley excursions can be depended upon as McKinley voters, but it is an open question how many curiosity seekers there are in the Bryan throngs. In betting ring which is one of the best political thermometers the odds on McKinley are steadily on the increase.

The principal utterances of interest have been Bryan's acceptance of the Populist nomination and his assertion of confidence in his own election. Bryan's final letter of acceptance is not a very remarkable document. He practically gives the People's party credit for originating the silver movement, and suggests that any minor points in party platforms should be overshadowed by the silver plank; he also expresses confidence that "there will be no antagonism between the various regiments of the one great army." This last is amusing in view of the warm words with which Sewall has been received by the Populists. There is talk of both the candidates for vice-president resigning, and in this seems to rest the only menace to Republican victory. Let the national committees decide at the eleventh hour upon some new man for the second place; let this new candidate be one of the Bryan stamp who can furnish red lights of oratory for a while, the Re-

publicans will stand a fair chance to lose the ground they have gained. However, as Sewall has contributed \$20,000 to the campaign fund he need not fear being displaced.

Bryan's assertion that he is to be elected brings to mind the remark passed by President Cleveland when the returns from the 1888 election were coming in. As the telegraph instrument ticked off the news of Harrison's success, Mr. Cleveland said, "It is impossible, I am a man of destiny." When Bryan reads his defeat he can have the consolation that he is not the only man of destiny who has been dumped by the roadside.

CONGRESS OF MOTHERS.

Washington, D. C., with its flood of conventions, congresses and big gatherings of societies of every name and description, is soon to add a very unique and valuable assemblage to its list of transients, in the shape of a Mothers' Congress. Transient is used in distinction from the gathering of statesmen and not as signifying the character of the organization. As will be seen from the dispatch in another column, the congress is to be held in February next, and circulars are already being issued, calling upon the mothers to join in this movement to get together and consider any and all subjects relating to the home.

It is really refreshing to note this new departure of what might be called new-womanhood. The sons and daughters have associated themselves in every conceivable form of brotherhood and sisterhood. Every society from the crabbed Bachelor Club to the Old Maid Discontents has had its national gathering, and proclaimed in tones respectively stentorian and angular that women should do thus and men should do so, and with attempting to place the world of human beings under rules so disagreeable that if carried out fully would drive every last one of the race to commit suicide in self-defense.

Heretofore the mothers have never succeeded in getting together to pour some motherly common sense oil on the troubled waters and bring new light to those who do have a regard for the home and the children. It is not to be supposed, however, that the maternal organizations will long remain in the background. The kindergarten and kindred associations are daily bringing the duties of motherhood into greater prominence, and it is anticipated that in the coming congress the discussion will bear especially upon the broader moral and physical development as well as the mental training of the young. There will also be a study of the physical and mental evils or benefits to be found in the present methods of instruction in the schools. All of which will tend to bring about a closer relationship between the home and the institutions of learning.

The record of the kindergarten thus far has shown it to be one of the strongest weapons with which to fight the jails, workhouses and reform schools, and it certainly falls within the sphere of the Congress of Mothers to consider the means which will tend to elevate and ennoble, which will develop in the child strength of character, which will reduce to a minimum the necessity for criminal institutions.

MOSQUITOES AND PETROLEUM.

While Commissioner Marsden and the rest of the "bugologists" are waiting for the toads and bats to increase sufficiently to wipe out the mosquitoes, it would not be a bad plan for some philanthropic citizen to experiment with petroleum, as suggested by the United States Bureau of Entomology.

Several years ago that department recommended spraying with petroleum the marshes and pools where the mosquito breeds. The scheme has been carried out very successfully on limited areas in New Jersey, where the pest is even worse than in this country.

One enthusiast even goes so far as to express a conviction that the time may soon come when the mosquito will be practically unknown in New Jersey. If such a possibility is even partially realized, the petroleum advocates will stand high in the estimation of thousands of the blood-thirsty insect's victims.

The plan for the people who go gunning for mosquitoes with petroleum is given as follows: "Mosquitoes are able to reproduce their kind only in stagnant water, where they lay their eggs. A few cents' worth of crude petroleum will cover many acres of such water with a thin film. The oil thus spread kills the larval insects immediately. One of the most infected mosquito districts of New Jersey is that which surrounds Cape May. To the presence of these afflicting insects may be attributed in great measure the decadence of that summer resort during the last few years. It is envirrored by extensive salt marshes, with pools scattered here and there. Probably by the expenditure of \$100 or \$200 per annum the town could almost eliminate the mosquito plague, merely by placing small quantities of petroleum where they would do the most good."

It does seem as though with such promises which the petroleum the-

orizers make there ought to be some bold enough to try the practical side of the question. We believe this paper is safe in guaranteeing a costly memorial tablet to the person who will successfully battle with the mosquito, using petroleum or anything else for a weapon.

GET DOWN TO BUSINESS.

A canvass of the business men of the city and members of the Chamber of Commerce shows an almost unanimous expression in favor of the formation of a Bureau of Information as mapped out in a recent issue of the Advertiser. One gentleman suggests that to carry out such a plan will require a radical change in the organization of the Chamber of Commerce, which now has but thirty members. When the representative association of business interests in a city as large as Honolulu can only boast of thirty members, it seems reasonable to believe that a radical change is necessary.

There is not a man in Honolulu who will lift up his voice against the information bureau; but nine out of every ten, while admitting the necessity, will point to the failures of the past. For the most part, however, former attempts have been carried on by private parties; business firms have made their contributions and paid no attention to the method of disbursement. Finally they have lost interest, then pocketbooks have been closed and the bureau has passed into history.

Let the movement once be set on foot as a department of the Chamber of Commerce and every business firm in town will have a lively interest and will see to it that the Bureau is conducted on business principles. Honolulu has passed through the experience of almost every new town in the Western States. Divers and sundry schemes for advertising and furnishing information have been started by private individuals, most of them good, honest men, too, but practically nothing has been accomplished until the business men have taken the matter up in the Board of Trade and gone about the work in a businesslike manner. Honolulu has passed through the stage of scheming, and now it has reached the point where the merchants ought to get down to business principles and assume direct supervision of a department in national enterprise which calls for prompt and decisive attention.

One of the dangers of scientific joking was exemplified recently when Prest. Jordan of Stanford University wrote an article for Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, entitled "The Sympysograph." President Jordan in a semi-serious vein related the doings of the "Astral Camera Club," whose members, by fixing their minds on the idea of a cat, succeeded in impressing that idea upon a sensitive photographic plate, and thus obtaining a "thought photograph" of the animal. The article was written as an elaborate take-off on the newspaper reports of thought photography; but much to the surprise of the author, his article was taken seriously by the newspapers, and even so careful a journal as Science remarked upon the subject matter in a proper scientific manner.

While no particular harm has been done, it is quite certain that the incident will lead scientific men to be more careful in the character of the amusement to which they lend their pens.

The custom by which wealthy and public spirited citizens add to their good works by presenting cities and towns with roads and parks is certainly one which should be copied in this country. We are quite positive it would find favor with the common people and we know of few better ways in which the men with well filled pocket books can hand their names down to posterity. Government roads have become such a common matter that the people are not supposed to appreciate them fully, but consider for an instant the good that would be accomplished through a modest man setting apart a portion of his income for the construction of drive-ways, which might open up new lands and which surely would be a source of healthy gratification to the people previously limited to the confines of the city.

The reported refusal of the Porte to allow American war ships to pass the Dardanelles may be taken, we believe, with a grain of salt. The part taken by the United States in the training of Turkey's misruler has been very slight indeed. United States war ships have been on hand simply to give protection to American citizens, and not with a view to laying violent hands on land or anything else belonging to the Turks. It might be possible for the powers of Europe to form a combination and attempt to use the United States as a cat's paw. This, in fact, seems the most reasonable explanation. If the Porte can be forced to pick a row with Uncle Sam's men it will afford an opportunity for the European cowards to daily over and put off the inevitable division of the Turkish Empire.

It does seem as though with such promises which the petroleum the-

annual report of the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association is a document that should be read by every father and mother and every man and woman who takes an interest in the present welfare of Hawaii's future citizens. No better proof of the necessity for kindergarten work can be offered than the steady increase of pupils in every department. We doubt if the most enthusiastic pioneer kindergartner dared predict the development which the last two years has witnessed in and about Queen Emma hall. The success of the past is indeed an incentive to press on until the kindergarten shall become an active reality in every plantation and district that has half a dozen children to be benefited thereby.

Now the Government is well on its way to making another step in the line of public improvements, the promise of speedy preparations for beginning the work on the new wharf will be received with no little satisfaction. Certain it is that the wharf can be completed none too quickly, and it is highly probable that during the approaching "busy season" the number of steamers delayed on account of lack of wharfage facilities will be greater than ever before. Honolulu must furnish accommodations for its shipping customers and be prepared to give through steamers quick dispatch.

Divine Healer Schrader, who created such a furor in Wisconsin some time ago, has arrived in San Francisco. The fact that this man is allowed to continue his fake, and that crowds continue to go to him, furnish examples of the gullibility of the American public. A divine healer with a manager to look after him is indeed a typical Americanism. The sale of Schrader's photographs is said to be something enormous, but so far as known the money received all remains in the pockets of the divine healer and his manager.

Census returns show that those who predicted a 25,000 increase over former years did not strike very wide of the mark. The principal interest will be centered in the figures setting forth the particular race that has done the most to bring about this increase. The part which the Asiatic plays will be watched closely, and those who claim that the stream of Orientals out of the country is as large as the inflowing current will have an opportunity to prove their statements.

Japan's new cabinet has been styled the "bicycle cabinet" on account of the great predominance of Satsuma men. In previous years the Satsuma and Choshu have been equally divided, but now the personnel is such that the Satsuma are represented by the big wheel in front and Count Okuma the only outsider, by the little wheel behind. It is to be hoped that the comparison will not be carried still further, until the statesmen are accused of having wheels.

The foundations of the new fire station have been left long enough to become thoroughly seasoned, and the people of the city ought to know by this time what good foundations look like. All the benefits of delay having been fully realized we would suggest that the work of putting something besides boards over the preliminary masonry be begun in the near future.

All things being equal it is always policy for Government officials in making appointments to favor their friends. Throwing out sops to heal injured feelings is simply allowing an enemy to get his hand nearer the desired grip on the throat. It neither satisfies friends nor wins the esteem of the enemy.

The local preface to Capt. Appleton's remarks before the Sons of the American Revolution Monday evening was indeed a most happy one and it is to be hoped that the gathering in of the Hawaiian star to its proper place in the American field of blue may not be a far distant reality.

Now that the clubs and associations are getting together to map out the winter's work, the charitable associations ought to start a movement to combine their forces. The associated charities are an institution that Honolulu needs, and it can be organized none too soon.

Our evening contemporary apparently forgot that Prince Edwards Island jokes, like some English jokes, need a key to go with them.

Lecture at Punahoa.

Captain Nathan Appleton's lecture on the Panama Canal yesterday afternoon before the students of Oahu College was one of exceptional interest and was in substance the same as the address recently delivered by the Captain before the Social Science Club. The speaker described in a most interesting manner the topography of the isthmuses of Panama and Tehuantepec, and also of the Nicaragua route. He explained what has already been done, paying a tribute to the enterprise of De Lesseps and his confreres. He spoke of the new life infused into the work by the new company and its progress at the present time.

SEWALL'S BIG CHECK.
Candidate for Vice-President at Control
butts \$20,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Arthur Sewall today contributed \$20,000 to the campaign fund. The check was given to William St. John, treasurer of the National Democratic Campaign Committee, and while it does not represent all Mr. Sewall has given, it is one of the biggest single sums contributed to the free silver cause so far.

Mr. Sewall has been in the city since Monday. He consulted Mr. Bryan, and talked with Senator Jones about the national situation, and also spoke with Senator Gorman about the general outlook. Mr. Sewall will not resign. He will make the fight, win or lose.

On Wednesday Mr. Sewall and Mr. Gorman had a long talk with John C. Sheehan, and the Tammany leader told them he thought New York city would give Bryan and Sewall at least 30,000 majority. Mr. Sheehan hopes these figures can be raised to 50,000. He assured them that the State could be carried by the free silver Democrats. On Thursday morning State Chairman St. John told Mr. Gorman and Mr. Sewall that from reports received from the western counties as to Republican defections, they saw great hopes for Bryan in this State.

The afternoon of that day Mr. Sewall and Mr. Gorman spent three hours with Hugh McLaughlin in Brooklyn. The veteran leader gave little hope of the Democracy carrying Kings county. He did think that with proper campaign methods there was hope of carrying the State.

Today Mr. Sewall's check for \$20,000 was turned over to Mr. St. John. There were no conditions as to where it was to be used.

Mr. Gorman is much encouraged over the situation by news he has received since he came here. He will remain several days and be practically in charge of the Eastern campaign from now on.

Cleveland's Coming Message.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Oct. 3.—While the President and his family have not set the exact day for their return to Washington, it is very probable that they will leave Gray Gables some time next week. The weather here is getting rather cool for comfort at the President's summer home, and besides Mr. Cleveland is anxious to get at work on his message to Congress.

A STRAW HAT.

[Washington Star.]
The hour has come. The old, fond tie is broken,
And I am left in gloom.
The hat of straw through which I oft have spoken,
At last has met its doom.

Tis like a funeral rite when I deposit,
For an existence drear,
In a neglected corner of the closet,
This cherished souvenir.

What sentiments from divers moonlit places
Lure in each braided strand!
Of glittering hopes, what sad and tarnished traces
Linger beneath your band!

I shall not cast you forth. Oft in seclusion
I'll pass an hour or two,
And hear the mutterings, in weird confusion,
Of things I said through you.

Pure
Blood is essential to perfect health. This is a scientific fact. Every organ, nerve and muscle must be fed and nourished. It is the function of the blood to furnish this nourishment, and the quality of nourishment these organs receive depends on the quality of the blood. If the blood is

Rich

Pure and full of vitality it will properly feed and support the whole mechanism of the body. If it is poor and thin disease and suffering will be inevitable. The great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in curing stubborn cases of scrofula, eczema, rheumatism, neuralgia and many other similar troubles, is based upon its power to enrich and purify the

Blood

This is also the reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a building up medicine. By making pure, rich blood, it gives vigor and vitality even in trying seasons, when, owing to impoverished blood, thousands are complaining of weakness and weariness, lack of energy and ambition, and that tired feeling.

When you go hunting, go fully equipped. We have some fine canvas Hunting Coats that will be serviceable.

We intend to make our store the Headquarters for Sportsmen in Honolulu, and will keep only A No. 1 stock.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills take, easy to operate, etc.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 25 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandlers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

The Hunting Season

HAS JUST COMMENCED. Sportsmen will be interested to learn that we have just received, Ex "Aloha," a large shipment of

Smokeless.. Powder .Cartridges

10-GAUGE-12

ARMENIAN BANKER MAY LOSE HIS HEAD.

His Fortune of a Million to be
Confiscated.

TACOMA'S MAYOR GETS OUSTED.

Revolt in the Philippines—Khalid Spirited
Away and British Angry—Venezuela
Boundary Line—Some Valuable Information—
New Triple Alliance Mooted.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The Sun's London cable says:

A short time ago Apik Oundjian Efendi, the millionaire Armenian contractor in Constantinople, was arrested on a charge of bribing state functionaries and embezzling Government funds.

Within a week he managed to secure his release, and it has since been learned that the operation of un-

locking the prison doors cost him \$100,000. Had he been wise, Apik would have realized as much on his property as he could without attracting attention and taken the first steamer for Marseilles. He chose to dally, with the result that he is once more in prison with less chance of getting out, for he is charged with high treason, and if this is proven, as there is little difficulty in doing, for witnesses are unusually cheap in Stamboul, the traitor's property can be confiscated. The moment is a mighty one for the wealthy subjects of the Sultan, particularly Armenians.

Grumkov Pasha, a German who has done well in the Sultan's service, has been touring in Europe on a desperate mission of raising a loan for his imperial master, no matter what interest might be demanded, for the Sultan's body guard has been in a state of incipient mutiny owing to arrears of pay, and if their fidelity failed, his much worried majesty knew that he would be lost. Grumkov was treated almost with contumely in every European capital, but in Berlin, it is understood, he managed to obtain \$300,000 at 2 per cent, or more, according to one version of the story. With this money the troops around the Yildiz Kiosk were paid something on account and the rest of the cash was expended in new rifles and full supplies of ammunition for them, and then the Sultan felt that he needed pocket money.

It was at that critical juncture that police report reached the palace that one of the Armenian conspirators recently arrested had been found a document giving a list of subscriptions to the revolutionary treasury, and that the list contained the name of Apik Oundjian Efendi, with a very big sum placed opposite it. Within an hour Apik was once more under lock and key. He protested that he gave money to the revolutionists under threats of assassination, and the statement is no doubt true enough, for the accused was never known to give anything previously, and there is pretty ample proof that the conspirators who seized the Ottoman Bank extorted large sums from rich Armenians, practically at the revolver's mouth. Banker Karagivesian among them. But this is not likely to save Apik.

A moderate estimate of his fortune puts it at \$10,000,000, and the Sultan would be flying in the face of Providence to let such a chance go without replenishing his coffers. Whatever may be Abdul Hamid's weakness in the matter of blood-letting, his plenty is undoubtedly, and he would not be likely to offend Allah by neglecting to thoroughly bleed this particular Christian.

Millionaire Apik's factories, shops and villas and his fine palace overlooking the Bosphorus are now in the hands of the Sultan's confidential treason smellers. They have planted and subsequently discovered compromising documents galore, so that virtually all that remains to be done is to find Apik Oundjian guilty in what passes in Turkey for due process of law, and then confiscate his property.

If he manages to keep his head on his shoulders he will be an exceptionally fortunate Armenian.

X

NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE MOOTED.

Russia, England and France May Settle the Turkish Question.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—American ridicule having killed the chimerical triple alliance of the United States, Great Britain and Italy in joint action against Turkey, the alliance mongers have devised a new combination—Russia, England and France. The report goes that Lord Salisbury has offered to hand over Constantinople to Russia on condition that England's occupation of Egypt is regular.

This "arrangement" has aroused the sarcasm of the Vienna press, which asks England how she would like it if any foreign power offered to "hand over" any British possession without consulting her. This, the Austrian papers say, would be no more insolent a proposal than for outsiders to distribute the Turkish dominions among one another while they ignored the existence of the Porte.

Some comment has been caused by the long silence of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, on the Turkish question. The Liverpool Courier now announces that he is engaged in most carefully preparing a speech which he will deliver in Monmouth next week. Sir William represents West Monmouthshire in the Commons. The Courier says that he intends to declare a new and effective policy regarding Turkey which France is likely to follow.

The women of France are preparing a monster petition to be presented to the Czarina on the occasion of her visit

to Paris next week, asking her majesty to exert her influence with her husband to the end of obtaining the assent of the powers to Russia's deliverance of Armenia from Turkish rule.

X

KHALID SPIRITED AWAY.

ZANZIBAR. Usurper Removed—Great Britain Not Likely to Fight.

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 2.—Khalid, who proclaimed himself Sultan of Zanzibar, August 26th, after the death of Sultan Hamid Bin Thwain, and took refuge in the German Consulate after the bombardment and destruction of the palace by British war ships, August 23, has been spirited away by the Germans, despite the British request for his surrender.

At the extreme flood of the tide, when the water was almost level with the German Consulate, which is at the waterside, Khalid was conveyed on board the German war sloop Seeadler under the protection of a guard of German sailors. The Germans did not notify the British authorities of their intention to remove Khalid from the Consulate, nor did they inform the British of the fact that his removal had been accomplished.

When the British Consul learned of the affair through other sources he made a vigorous protest, which has not yet been answered by the German Consular authorities.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Berlin, saying it is stated that Germany notified Great Britain some days ago of her intention to transfer Said Khalid to German East Africa.

Some of the London newspapers publish editorials denouncing the removal of Khalid from the German Consulate as an unfriendly act, but they declare Great Britain will be glad to get rid of him.

X

TACOMA'S MAYOR OUSTED.

Over One Hundred and Fifty City Employees Affected.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 3.—A. V. Fawcett will turn over the office of Mayor to Edward S. Orr on Monday. This is the result of yesterday's decision of the Supreme Court, to the effect that Fawcett's filing of an appeal bond does not stay proceedings pending the review by the Supreme Court of Judge Pritchard's decision that Orr was entitled to the office on account of the ballots. While Fawcett would be reseated should the Supreme Court reverse the Superior Court on the main questions involved, it is believed that Orr will take his seat permanently, because Judge Pritchard has seldom been reversed.

The Supreme Court decision brought consternation to over 150 employees in the Water, Police, Fire and City Hall departments. These places were filled by Democrats and Populists last April when Fawcett took office. Now the incumbents must make way for Republicans.

Major Fawcett says he will retire on the receipt of a copy of the Supreme Court's order. This will be served on him Monday morning. He will return to his private business as president of the Fawcett Wagon Company and Fawcett Seed Company. It is believed Mayor Orr will reappoint James Wickensham City Attorney, D. O. Smith Chief of Police and A. J. Breunner Chief of the Fire Department.

X

VENEZUELA BOUNDARY.

Much Valuable Information Collected For the Commission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Venezuela Boundary Commission will meet next Saturday for the first time in several months. A large quantity of matter pertaining to the inquiry with which the commission is charged has been collected by agents engaged all summer in this country and in Europe, and much of this will be in shape for final consideration. Secretary Mallet Provost alone has carefully examined no less than 700 maps and ancient charts, and has succeeded in dividing them into several groups for easy comparison as to general features. Prof. Baar and Mr. Denman of the Johns Hopkins University have been successful in the collection of records in Great Britain and Holland, and hope to report upon their branch of the work about the 15th inst. While individual members of the commission have spent much time in preparation of reports on special lines, Prof. Baar reports that he was treated with the greatest courtesy in his work of searching and comparing British records. The Foreign Office placed at his service an expert clerk.

X

A MOTHER'S CONGRESS.

The First of its Kind to be Held in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The first National Congress of Mothers will be held in Washington next February. In Washington the leaders and the friends of the movement are Mrs. Adalai Stevenson, Mrs. John G. Carlisle, Miss Herbert, Mrs. William L. Wilson, Mrs. Judson Harmon, Miss Morton, Mrs. Eliza Herbert Micou, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, Mrs. H. W. Fuller, Mrs. A. A. Birney and Mrs. H. W. Birley. Headquarters are now open at 1400 New Hampshire avenue. The congress will consider all subjects which relate to the home, especially those bearing on the moral, physical and mental training of the young. Women's bodies all over the Union will be invited to send delegates.

X

THE PHILIPPINES REVOLT.

A Government Proclamation at Singapore.

The Government Gazette contains the following proclamation by the Governor re the rebellion in the Philippines, dated September 12th:

"Whereas, peace and amity subsist between Her Most Catholic Majesty the Queen and His Most Catholic Majesty the King of Spain; and whereas, certain of the subjects of the said King of Spain in a certain part of his dominions called the Philippine Islands have revolted against his authority, and hostilities are in progress between His said Most Catholic Majesty and the

said revolted subjects; and whereas, Her Majesty the Queen is desirous that no naval or military expedition should be fitted out within her dominions to proceed against His Most Catholic Majesty's dominions in the Philippine Islands or elsewhere; now, therefore, I, Sir Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell, do hereby warn and strictly enjoin all persons within this colony in no wise to create or fit out, or be engaged or assist in preparing or fitting out, or to be employed in any capacity in any naval or military expedition proposed against the dominions of His Most Catholic Majesty in the Philippine Islands or elsewhere, under pain of the penalties prescribed against all persons offending against the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1850, and all other statutes and ordinances in such cases made and provided."

Another proclamation of the same date notifies that the exportation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder and military stores from any port or place in this colony to the Philippine Islands is prohibited for a period of three months from the 12th of September, 1896.

X

COFFEE AND FRUIT EXCHANGE

With a view to securing the opinions of men engaged in growing coffee in the Hawaiian Islands it is proposed to devote a column or more each week to publishing letters in answer to questions which may be furnished by those anxious to profit by the experience of others in the industry. From time to time there will also be published queries and answers from persons who for pleasure or profit grow fruits.

Commissioner Marsden suggests the following questions to the coffee growers all over the islands.

(1) At what height should coffee be topped in Hawaii. Give reasons on which you base your opinion.

(2) Which is the best method of planting and name the best plant. Do you prefer nursery plants, nursery stumps, young wild plants or wild stumps. State merits and demerits of each.

As some difficulty has been met with in cultivating the naval orange in the Hawaiian Islands, H. J. Rhodes, the nurseryman, gives it as his opinion that the fault lies wholly in the cultivation of the soil. He has had years of experience in growing oranges in California and thinks the same attention to the ground is needed here. The soil should be ploughed deep and cultivated as one would for potatoes. To dig through the sod and plant the tree is not enough because when the laterals reach the hard earth they will stop growing. They require free soft soil.

Irrigation should take place about once a month, or whenever the soil appears dry an inch or two below the surface and the water should be spread over the earth as far out as the branches on the tree extend or farther. The laterals on the orange are like those on the coffee trees, they grow with the branches. The soil should not be made too wet for then it becomes sour.

SUPREME COURT.

Hoshino, the Opium Smuggler Must Serve Sentence.

Associate Justice Whiting handed down an opinion which was concurred in by the other judges of the Court relative to the case of riot against six Portuguese, taken from the Circuit Court on a bill of exceptions. The opinion is as follows:

"An affidavit setting forth that affiant was counsel for defendants, and used all his endeavors and means in his power to obtain and gather all the evidence possible; that he knew of the evidence of A. P. only after the jury had rendered their verdict, does not show due diligence in the preparation of the case and in the proper search and inquiries for testimony at the place where the offense was committed, and is insufficient to base a motion for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence."

The case of Hoshino, a former custom house employee, convicted in the District Court of smuggling and dealing in opium, and sentenced to a term of two years at hard labor and to pay a fine of five hundred dollars has been decided. The case was taken to the Supreme Court on the ground that the presiding judge had erred in his charge to the jury regarding an alibi which defendant attempted to prove. Following is the decision of the Supreme Court in overruling the motion for a new trial:

"There being evidence produced by defendant tending to prove that defendant was elsewhere than at the place where the offense is alleged to have been committed at the time alleged, the Court was justified in its own motion in charging the jury as to the law of alibi."

GAINSBOROUGH REPAIRS.

Mechanic Believes Work Could be Done in Honolulu.

MR. EDITOR:—There must surely be some mistake in the report given to you concerning needed repairs on the direlict iron bark Gainsborough, now upon the marine railway, when you state that the class of labor is not here to complete repairs on such a small vessel.

It is certainly a very bad advertisement to go abroad, in view of the fact that more than two-thirds of the world's carrying capacity is in iron bottoms, and the wooden ship of former times now comparatively obsolete.

There is no new mechanical idea nor high class mechanical skill required to replace a few sheets of iron on the most accessible part of a ship, viz., her bottom or frame.

If the owners prefer to have only temporary repairs effected here, and

completed at San Francisco, it is their affair. No slur, however, should be cast upon mechanics here, who are competent to complete the work if so desired.

Honolulu, Oct. 19, 1896.

PRESIDENT RETURNS.

Visit to Land on Hawaii Which May be Opened up.

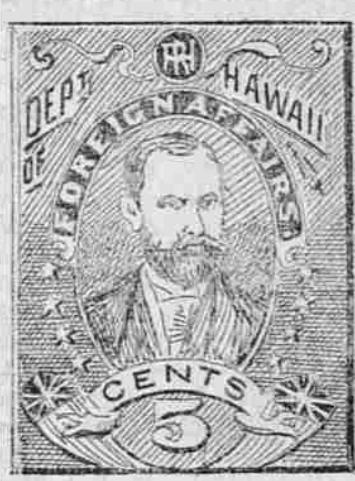
President Dole returned from Hilo on the Kilauea Hou yesterday morning, looking remarkably well after his vacation. While his visit to the Island was more in the nature of a recreation, he spent some time inquiring into the wants of the residents of Kohala on the land question.

At Puuanahoa there are from a thousand to fifteen hundred acres admirably suited for pasture or the raising of field crops. This land will be a splendid opening for the small cattle growers and others who wish to raise crops to a limited amount. It is not suited to raising coffee, owing to the fact that there is not enough rain.

Another place visited by the President was at Awini, on the east end of Kohala and about ten miles from Kohala center.

The President was attended on his visit to this place by about forty Hawaiians and white residents. The land here is located in the forest and is good for coffee growing. Quite a number of the residents of Kohala wish to improve land without being obliged to live on it, and this land is available. At the Cabinet meeting yesterday President Dole reported the result of his investigations, and it is probable that favorable action will be taken at once.

DESIGN FOR NEW FOREIGN OFFICE POSTAGE STAMP.



DESIGN FOR NEW INTERNAL REVENUE STAMP, TO BE USED ONLY IN THE CUSTOME HOUSE.



START IN ON WHARF.

Work to Begin on New Slip as Soon as Possible.

At a meeting of the Executive Council held yesterday forenoon a resolution was passed appropriating \$50,000 for the construction of the new slip at the Pacific Mail dock. This means that the work on wharfage improvements will be begun as soon as possible. Specification for the work already been drawn up and tenders will be advertised for in Honolulu, San Francisco and Victoria. The upper layer of earth will be removed by the dredger, but the rest of the work which includes a large amount of blasting under water will be done by contract.

ANOTHER RECORD LOWERED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—The Pacific Mail Steamship China arrived in port this morning from Hongkong via Yokohama and Honolulu, breaking the trans-Pacific record for fast steaming between Yokohama and Honolulu by two hours, and between Yokohama and San Francisco by two hours and forty-two minutes. The trip between the two former ports was made in 9 days, 10 hours and 11 minutes. The run from Honolulu to San Francisco was made in 5 days, 8 hours and 29 minutes.

Those who believe chronic diarrhoea to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Grisham, of Gaara Mills, La., has to say on the subject viz.: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure and that was Chamberlain's Coic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is pleasant to take and never fails to effect a cure. 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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ONE YEAR'S WORK WITH CHILDREN.

Annual Report of Free Kinder-
garten and Aid Association.

ON FIRMER FINANCIAL BASIS.

Encouraging Returns From Labor and Money
Expended Among Various Nationalities.
Calls for Extension and Consequent Calls
for Funds—Changes Among Teachers.

Following is the annual report of the
Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid
Association of the Hawaiian Islands:

The Free Kindergarten is no longer an experiment in our city. It has come to be an acknowledged institution. In June it closed two years of faithful work, and showed a corps of graduate teachers and scores of children whose helpful influence attested a year or more of happy kindergarten life. Furthermore, the work is on a firmer basis financially than ever before. Best of all, the interest taken in it by the Association in charge has been unflagging, and our friend, the public, has proved its love for the children by substantial tokens. Indeed, the work could scarcely have gone forward without its aid.

In spite of the cholera season a year ago, which delayed the opening of the kindergartens for a month; in spite of whooping cough and measles and the rain which reduced and even decimated the attendance at times; in spite of every affliction, the year has been a good one to record.

The five regular kindergartens have been under the care of the Association. Besides these, some help has been given to the little Maemae school on Wyllie street, which was opened and maintained by ladies in the vicinity. Including this school, then, three hundred children have been enrolled in the free kindergartens this year, while two hundred and more have been regular attendants. Three hundred little lives gladdened by the sunny atmosphere of the kindergarten. Who can tell what good has been accomplished in the homes of these children who have been trained in courtesy, neatness and unselfishness?

The great advantage of Froebel's system is that it paves the way to the school. It fills the restless years before six, the school age, with plays and occupations that are not merely random efforts at amusement. Each one is a carefully graded piece in a mosaic of knowledge. A child never works so hard as when he is playing with all his might. The kindergarten realizes this truth and builds on it, and through well directed play gradually evolves order, punctuality, obedience, concentration and perseverance. If teachers in the primary grades who receive the children from the kindergartens disregard the play principle, of course they find the kindergarten faulty. A kindergarten that is poorly conducted may bring discredit on the whole system. When you hear the kindergarten attacked, consider the experience of the one who makes the attack, and judge accordingly. If there are rational complaints, as there are, let us consider them and study to improve.

The training class under Miss Eastman continued its sessions amid many difficulties, and with persevering effort attained diplomas on February 18th. The pretty graduating exercises were at Queen Emma Hall, the kindergarten headquarters. The songs and essays of the class were enjoyed by the attentive audience, while the exhibition of handwork of the graduates elicited words of surprise and delight. The Association has reason to appreciate the efforts of the class and of its director.

Miss Eastman left Honolulu to enter again upon the work in San Francisco which she gave up to come to us. Furthermore, her former position was open to her, and the good wishes of the Association and her many friends followed her in her chosen work.

The young women of the training class were granted a week's vacation after graduating, and were doubtless glad of the rest after their long days of busy hours.

In February we received a generous gift from Miss Field, half the proceeds of her lecture on Charles Dickens. Dear Kate Field! As her pathos stirred us as she described Dickens' burial, little did we dream that we should so soon attend her own. She proved herself the friend of this country of children and parents alike. Our Association mourns her loss, and would add its tribute to the many others paid her name.

It was in February also that our hearts were gladdened by the endowment of \$600 a year from the benevolent kamaaina, Hon. Charles R. Bishop—which, in accordance with his expressed wish, we devoted to the maintenance of the Hawaiian Kindergarten. As a mark of our appreciation of his generosity, Mr. Bishop was made an honorary member of the Association.

We have other deeds of bounty to record. In February Mr. and Mrs. Dumas gave as their contribution twenty handsome little chairs to the Foreign Kindergarten, conditioned on an equal number being supplied by others. Parents of children in a private kindergarten added the money to furnish the other twenty requisite. I am glad to state that Mr. and Mrs. Dumas have this year pledged half the money necessary to supply the Portuguese room with these little chairs, and a well known firm has the refusal of the privilege of paying for the other half. One of our officers kindly gave her Thursday morning for a considerable period to playing for the kindergartens, which would otherwise have fared ill for music. Another helped in the singing in the Japanese Kindergarten in the spring. To Mrs. McStockier the children are indebted for a large wooden swing which has been set up in the grounds of Emma Hall. The Jap-

anese colony gave commendable proof of their interest in the kindergartens, they largely supplied the Japanese Kindergarten, and have established a primary school for the children to enter after they have left the kindergarten. Several entered this school this fall. We take this opportunity to thank all our generous friends for their money or other gifts contributed to the furtherance of this most helpful work among the children.

There were a few changes during the year in the personnel of the teaching corps. Miss Ozawa, much to our regret, left us in the spring to return to Japan. Miss Nellie Kahula temporarily filled her place, and with Mrs. So, the Japanese helper, bravely shouldered the great responsibility. Miss Bolton, from Vancouver, was made an assistant in the Portuguese Kindergarten. The Association has lost a valuable worker in Miss Fires, who has left this kindergarten to teach in the Portuguese Mission. This fall Mrs. Tarbell in the Miller Street Kindergarten has charge of forty-two children, with the help of Miss Annie Forbes and Miss Mabel Gilbert. Miss Morris takes the thirty little Hawaiians, with Miss Violet Lima and Carrie Nakamoku to assist her. They are the only two of last year's helpers who remained with us this year. Three of the young women are taking the normal training—Miss Bertha Bindt, Miss Nellie Kahula and Miss Flora Smith. Miss Hattie Kealohā has a position in a Government school on Kauai. Miss Alexander retains the Foreign Kindergarten with its 81 children, her helpers being Misses Carrie Bray, Kate Springer and Mabel Carter. In the Chinese Kindergarten Miss Snow presides and is especially fortunate in having for helpers Misses Fui Jin, Mary Seong and Hattie Aliau, who are of inestimable aid in training 49 little plants in the Chinese Child Garden. A teacher in one of our higher institutions pays the expenses and car fare of our three Chinese girls, who could not have gone into the world but for this benevolence. In the Japanese Miss Kellogg is the new director, assisted by Mrs. So and Miss Grace King. There are 30 Japanese children on the roll.

The numbers are somewhat below the average of last year, except in a gain of 14 for the Chinese and 5 for the Japanese kindergartens. Although the enrollment will fluctuate during the year, it has on the whole begun well.

There is a training class of 12, besides the 5 directors, who attend that they may keep in touch with the new supervisor and trainer, Miss Frances Lawrence. She comes from Chicago, the Cook County Normal School. This school is conspicuous for its conscientious effort in search of the best way of conducting kindergartens, which, as we all know, are much criticised. It is natural and progressive in the use of Froebel's principles, and maintains a constant forward movement. Miss Lawrence is imbued with the spirit of her teachers, and her methods include great adaptation to the special needs of this work, continual child study, an insistence on the play principle and disapproval of intellectual forcing, a minimum of required hand-work in training directors and the constant aim of character building that distinguishes display and precocity. She asks for great patience in waiting for results, which like the processes of nature do not make haste. Miss Lawrence is in touch with her former teachers, all of whom are deeply interested in the educational problems of our country.

There has been a great hegira of our officers, but the work seems to be holding its own in spite of the continual absence of Mrs. Dole, Mrs. Damon, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Hobron, Miss Hopper and Miss Castle, in spite of the vacation wanderings of others, and in spite of our unwilling acceptance of the resignation of Mrs. Arthur P. Wood from the treasurer's office, and of Mrs. Jordan's resignation from the committee chairmanship of supervising buildings and grounds. Some few changes have been made in the committees, as will appear in the list on the back cover of the Year Book soon to be issued.

Last fall two new committees were added to the working force of the Association—the Publication and the Woman's Kindergarten Club. Both had for their charge to enlighten the community in kindergarten matters, the one through the press, pamphlets, etc., the other through class work.

MABEL WING CASTLE,
Chairman Publication Committee, F.
K. C. A. A.

hand in hand with our own increase in giving, is for each to find just one other new subscriber for the amount we each give. I appeal to every member of this Association. Will you personally and at once secure a twin subscriber and send that name with your own renewed pledge for next year?

The Portuguese room needs to be supplemented by another; the Palama district is stretching out longing hands for a kindergarten there; Waikiki, Punahoa and Upper Nuuanu are in need, to say nothing of the crowded parts of the lower city. Yet we cannot enlarge unless the extra funds are provided—nay more, are assured.

I am rejoiced to say that since the above was written the Palama Kindergarten has been assured an existence for this year at least, through the generosity of some of our friends.

Another pressing department of the work is before us, that of plantation kindergartens. You are all more or less familiar with plantation conditions, and you need not be told of the sore need for care that the little children are in, the children under school age. There is a bright prospect that in January one plantation will lead off in this grand work of establishing plantation kindergartens. The expenses of this plantation kindergarten will be considered (and justly) part of the running expenses of the plantation, to be paid as necessarily as the manager's salary or the rent of the cane fields. This, too, is a work for every person to share. We all live by sugar, directly or indirectly. Now, will you not use your influence to establish a free kindergarten on every plantation in the Islands? Every dollar of dividends we derive brings with it an attendant ghost of responsibility. We may refuse to admit it, but the possession of money entails obligations. Does your father, your husband, your son, your mother or your sister deposit generous dividends in the bank this year? And do you realize that a reservation of a fractional part of one per cent in the total dividend would leave you scarcely a thought poorer, but would establish firmly a kindergarten in every sugar village in our land, and pay the teachers better salaries than our Association can afford to do?

Let the annals of this coming year be written in red ink to commemorate a mighty stride in this particular direction.

Yet another thing we hope for. More than one or even two of our leading business men have reaped their dollars by the hundreds of thousands. Shall not the kindergarten bear from that money? Shall we not have other endowment funds to follow the two now in our possession? This largely rests with us all—not with the president, nor the treasurer, nor the financial secretary. The financial burden is too great for two or three, or even for four to carry, but it will be only a straw's weight to each shoulder if we all lift our little share.

Until every kindergarten is well endowed and we can afford to pay larger salaries to those who well deserve them, we shall offer scanty inducement to the daughters of our land to choose our work. We shall need to import our directors, and thus give an element of instability to the teaching. Let us make it worth while for our girls to look forward to a kindergarten career, and let them feel that they will be as well paid as other teachers in primary grades.

Let us open our thoughts to great hopes, to great plans, and let us work steadily to materialize them. Let us not wait for this rich man or that generous woman to supply our needs—let us look to it ourselves, and let us all give till we feel it. Let us give our dimes, our quarters, our dollars, and if we can our hundreds of dollars. Only give! Let us give for the sake of the children we love, for the sake of the children who have gone from us, for the sake of the little children who, perhaps, have never known love such as we give our own.

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CROUP QUICKLY CURED.

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JORDAN'S Important News!

Just Received, by Latest Steamers, the
Largest and Most Complete Assortment
ever opened up in Honolulu, of—

VELVET PILE Mats MOQUETTE

And
WILTON
DAGHESTAN
and
BRUSSELS

Rugs

From the smallest to the largest sizes.

Tapestry and Velvet Pile Carpets
and Stair Carpets.

CRUMB CLOTHS AND DRUGGETS.

E. W. JORDAN
FORT NO. 10 STREET

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Moderate Price!

Well-bred Fresh Milk Cows,
Young Sussex Bulls,

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses,
California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring
Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or
Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W.
H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All Communications to be Addressed to
W. H. RICE,
LIHUE, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all
impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema,
Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases,
and Sores of all kinds, its effects are
marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs.

Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy Sores.

Cures Cancerous Sores.

Cures Ulcers and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Cures the Blood from all impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and
warranted free from anything injurious to
the delicate constitution of either sex, the
Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to
test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS
From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 2d., and in cases containing

six times the quantity, 1ls. each—sufficient to
effect a permanent cure, in the great majority of

long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS
AND DRUGGISTS IN THE UNITED STATES
AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG
COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture,
and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

1709

Your Stock H. Hackfeld & Co.

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

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## CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets. •

TELEPHONE 121.

## Lawn Mowers!

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## DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons,  
Sheetings, Denims, Ticklings, Re-  
gattas, Drills, Mosquito Net-  
ting, Curtains, Lawns.

## WEEK FULL OF SOCIAL EVENTS.

Hilo's Hosts Entertain in Right Royal Style.

### GEO. BECKLEY GATHERS FRIENDS

Mrs. Willson Honors Honolulu Guests—Hilo Hotel Matters Again in Settled Condition. Substantial Subscription for Local Band. Fast Riding Again Causes Injury.

HILO, Hawaii, Oct. 14.—The past week has been a week of luau sociality. The guests of several of the most prominent families have been splendidly entertained with feasting and song.

Early last week Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Wilfong invited quite a party of their friends to share the pleasures of a native feast prepared most bounteously for them. It was followed on Wednesday afternoon by a regal repast at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. D. Rose. Messmates Monsarrat, Haahale and Coney were the guests of honor and were surrounded by some twenty more friends of the Rose family. The spread was strictly a la Hawaiana and included everything tempting to the palate. After a liberal indulgence in all the good things, the young folks joined in singing songs.

Judge and Mrs. Hapai next entertained their friends at a splendid feast, and the Rev. S. L. Desha assembled a coterie of friends around his festive board later in the week.

Yesterday there was a jolly gathering at the home of Deputy Sheriff and Mrs. Lyman on School street. Invitations went out for a pot lunch, and everyone bidden responded in person, making the affair a most successful one.

The dinner given by George C. Beckley of the Wilder Steamship Company was of a slightly different order, and attended only by members of the sterner sex. Covers were laid for ten at the Club Restaurant, and at the appointed hour of 7 the following ten gentlemen gathered around the festive board:

Messrs. Frank McStocker, E. D. Sparrow, A. B. Richardson, J. R. Wilson, E. E. Richards, Charles Campbell, William Vanatta, C. Cawley, E. B. Barthrop and George C. Beckley. The excellent menu included all the luxuries obtainable in the Honolulu and Hilo markets, and was most thoroughly relished by those so fortunate as to be counted among Mr. Beckley's friends.

Several hours were most enjoyably spent over the menu, toasts were responded to by most of the members and a general good time was had.

A change in the management of the Hilo Hotel has been consummated. Today Jos. Vierra steps out and Mrs. L. T. Grant takes charge. The new management contemplates an entire renovation of the place, which will require several days, so that the hotel will not be open for business before next Tuesday or Wednesday. Mrs. Grant has obtained from Mr. Vierra a lease on the cottages used in connection with the hotel, and will furnish the same, as also the main house, with entirely new furnishings. The hotel is to be run with a view to pleasing the patrons by offering them the best the market affords, and serving in the most approved plan. Everything will be done to invite the patronage of local, transient and tourist trade.

Mr. Akana is having a new building erected on Front street to take the place of the shanties formerly in line there.

The new buildings of the Hilo Electric Light Company are about completed and the new machinery will be put in place as soon as all has been received from the Annie Johnson, now discharging.

A subscription circulated for the benefit of the Hilo Band has been headed by substantial pledges from Messrs. C. C. Kennedy, J. R. Wilson, F. M. Wakefield and others. The band is much in need of new instruments, and it is to be hoped that monthly subscriptions for the support of the band can be maintained.

Fast riding continues on the main thoroughfare, notwithstanding all the efforts of private parties to bring about an arrest of such practices. On Sunday last a native girl was badly injured on the beach road by a rider who was making post haste for his home. The wonder is that accidents are not more frequent.

Dr. Wetmore is spending the week at Pepeeoo with his daughter, Mrs. Deacon.

Misses Annie and Emma Rose leave today for Waihea to visit their sister, Mrs. Lindsay.

Alex Cookburn and family expect to leave Hilo for Kona before the first of November. The Hawaii will probably convey the family and household goods from here to Kailua. The many friends of the family regret very much to lose them.

W. W. Goodale arrived per Kinau last Saturday, after a few weeks' trip to the coast. He left Mrs. Goodale and Miss Katherine near Boston, and they will probably remain there for a year.

Miss Puular and Miss Dillon spent a few days in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Scott of Wainaku are expected home in about two weeks.

Invitations are out for a "Hard Times Party" this evening at the "Linen Shanty." Old duds will be the rage.

The bark Annie Johnson, Matson master, arrived in port Sunday after-

noon at 4 o'clock, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  days from San Francisco. She brought a valuable cargo of merchandise, mules, horses, cows, hogs, sheep and chickens, feed, machinery, lumber, etc. The passengers were Mr. Davis, Mrs. Woodruff and two children, Mrs. Plunkett, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Brughelli and Mr. Woods.

### WARD-RICKARD.

Wedding Ceremony at Honokaa Last Wednesday.

L. de L. Ward and "Polly" Rickard, daughter of W. H. Rickard, were married at the residence of the bride's parents, Honokaa, Hawaii, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Willis on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

The Rickards' beautiful home, "Kahaia," was beautifully decorated with roses, gardenias and other exotic plants. Potted palms and ferns were placed in convenient places around the room and added splendor to the scene.

The bride was dressed in a handsome cream colored watered silk and wore the usual veil. Miss Rickard's beautiful face never showed to better advantage. Miss Nellie was the maid of honor, and Willie Rickard acted as best man to Mr. Ward. The father gave the bride away.

Mrs. Ward was one of the most popular of the Honolulu society ladies when her parents lived at Makiki, and she was popular as well at her home in Honokaa. Her education was had in England, where she was at all times a favorite. Her sweet disposition and accomplishments made her many friends.

Mr. Ward is well known as one of the bookkeepers of W. G. Irwin & Co., and an enthusiast on the subject of athletic sports. His quiet, retired manner has won for him many friends.

### SOCIETY NOTES.

A very pleasant bicycle party was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Wilfong. Before starting on their spin around Kapiolani Park and the town, refreshments were served. Among those present were Mrs. Harris, Mrs. McGrew, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Dimond, the Misses Young (2), Dulaney, King, McGrew, Schmidt and Messrs. Dr. Smith, Wilner and Harrison of the U. S. S. Adams, and Armstrong Smith, Mackintosh, Boyd, Captain Watson and Potter.

A euchre party was held last evening at the residence of Mrs. F. M. Swanzey on Beretania street. Three tables were in use during the evening. An elegant supper was served in the latter part of the evening. Among those present were Minister and Mrs. Willis, Miss Dulaney, the Misses Carter, Miss Paulah Judd, Mr. and Miss Lewers, Mr. and Miss Fox, Mr. C. Davies, Major G. C. Potter and G. P. Wilder.

Minister and Mrs. Cooper entertained a number of friends at a musicale at their residence at Paaoa Wednesday evening.

Minister Cooper rendered some selections from Faust on his new symphony organ. Mrs. Ballentyne and Miss von Holt rendered vocal selections, and Mr. B. L. Marx played a violin solo. Refreshments were served during the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Clemenson, well known in society circles in Honolulu, passed through here on the Warlimoo yesterday, en route to Melbourne, Australia. They renewed acquaintance with many of their friends while in port. They were entertained at lunch by Mrs. Widdifield at her home on John street.

Miss Ethel Smith entertained a number of her friends at the residence of W. O. Smith last evening, at a "Floral Love Story" party. A most enjoyable evening was spent, and at 10 o'clock a dainty and delicious supper was served.

Mrs. C. L. Carter, Mrs. Gunn, Dr. Stalter and Dr. Howard Hitchcock will leave this morning for a visit to Mrs. Wm. G. Irwin at Maunawili, the other side of this island.

### AN INTERESTING STORY.

Mr. George W. Crow Relates a Chapter in His Own Life.

From the Star, Harrisburg, Pa.

On the shores of the historic Susquehanna river, near the grave of the pioneer, John Harris, from whom Harrisburg derived its name, and less than a square away from the historic Harris mansion, on South Front St., owned and occupied by the late Hon. Simon Cameron, whose son, United States Senator Don Cameron's name is familiar to people of every country, resides a well-known gentleman who speaks in most glowing terms of the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. His name is George W. Crow. His life has been of a quiet character as far as a public career is concerned, but always engaged in physical labor, thus breaking down his system, causing much suffering and an endless amount of depression of spirits. He was nervous, unable to sleep or obtain rest in any position he might place himself. To use his own language, which expresses his condition exactly, he "was totally played out and had no appetite. I was in an awful condition." Such was the suffering, Mr. Crow, a man of sixty-three years of age endured.

"I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," said he to a Star representative who interviewed him. "I was told about them by several persons and decided to give them a trial. This was in April, 1892. I purchased a box and began to feel much better. Indeed my condition was much different and I continued using them, until four boxes had been taken. My appetite returned, I became fleshier and felt good again. I could move about with ease and attended to my duties. Then I quit using the pills and life seemed to be worth living again. This continued for a year or more, and then I began to feel fagged out again. Sort of tired and worn out. I knew Williams' Pink Pills would cure me, and so began using them again. I took three boxes. The same cure brought me much joy and happiness as well as physical relief. I grew much stronger and felt healthy. During July of 1895, I took about one and a half boxes for dyspepsia, which began to trouble me

some. I obtained relief at once."

Mr. Crow is an ardent believer in Williams' Pink Pills and says they should be in every home. "I take them every now and then to keep my system in good trim. You see I am no longer a young man and cannot stand what you are supposed to be able to endure," said Mr. Crow. "He looks much better than he did several years ago, the reporter being well acquainted with his ailments and condition, seeing him almost every week and frequently much oftener, during the past four years. Before he began using the Pink Pills he could scarcely walk, now he does a man's work easily.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale people are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves. They are sold by Hollister Drug Co., Hobron Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands, and all dealers in medicine.

### AT MAUNAWILI.

Coffee at Mr. Irwin's Place Doing Well.

Commissioner Marsden and Professor Koebel returned from a visit to Heeia, Kaneohe and Maunawili yesterday. While away they visited the plantations and found nearly everywhere that the Japanese beetle is less noticeable than it was a year ago. The manager of Heeia, Mr. Bull, is satisfied that the efforts to exterminate the pests will result satisfactorily. Commissioner Marsden found a number dead and others so impregnated with the fungus with which Prof. Koebel is experimenting that they are unable to get around.

Both the Commissioner and Prof. Koebel were pleasantly entertained at Maunawili by Mr. and Mrs. Irwin where they went for the purpose of investigating the coffee which had been attacked by the beetle. All of the Liberian coffee trees had been pulled up, but the other trees look well. Mr. Irwin is cultivating a lot of new land in which he will plant coffee trees, and it is his intention to spare no expense in experimenting with the trees. Where his land is not sufficiently sheltered from the wind shade trees will be planted. Mr. Marsden will send a number of boxes of young shade trees to Mr. Irwin in a few days.

### ENGLAND'S ALASKA GRAB.

Yukon Miners Resist Levying of Tribute by Mounted Police of Canada.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 2.—C. A. Carpenter, newspaper man and mine operator, who has been in Alaska off and on for two years, returned to Seattle on the steamship Alki this afternoon. He reports that British mounted police under command of Captain Constantine are levying fragrant tribute upon American citizens and aggressively encroaching on United States territory at Forty-Mile, on the Yukon. According to his claim, which is also that of the entire Yukon mining population, the British line has been extended fifteen miles southward upon Uncle Sam's soil. Whether rightfully or wrongfully, bluecoats in the name of her Majesty are collecting a \$15 annuus head tax or license from all miners within the disputed district.

In addition to this, Carpenter says high duties must be paid upon all American goods going into the town of Forty-Mile. The miners are very much dissatisfied, Carpenter avers, over the action of the British authorities in thus levying tribute, as well as chagrined at the alleged apathy of the Federal Government in the premises, and he believes serious trouble sooner or later between the British soldiers and citizen miners is inevitable.

### ALL SUSPECTS FREE.

Release of Tynan in France and Exposition of Kearny and Haines.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A news agency in this city states that Patrick J. Tynan, the alleged dynamiter who was arrested in Boulogne-sur-Mer, has been released by the French Government, and that he has started on his return to the United States.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 3.—Kearny and Haines, the two Americans who were arrested here at the instance of British detectives, who claimed that they were implicated in a widespread dynamite conspiracy and that they had been manufacturing explosives at Berchem, a suburb of Antwerp, have conducted to the frontier by the police and expelled from the country.

### Poisoned by Herring.

OSKOSH (Wis.), Oct. 3.—Twenty people residing on the West Side were poisoned by eating smoked herring. The symptoms were almost identical with those of cholera.

## FOR PIMPLES

USE  
**CUTICURA**  
SOAP.



Because the only preventive of clogging, inflammation, and irritation of the pores, the CAUSE of pimples, blackheads, blotches, rough, red, oily skin, baby blemishes and falling hair.

N. B.—CUTICURA SOAP is not only the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, but the purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps, both foreign and domestic. Sold throughout the world. British depots: F. NEWTON & SONS, 1, King Edward, London, E. C. Foreign Draw and Other Com. Corp., Sole Importers, Boston, U. S. A.

Notwithstanding the

War in Cuba,

War in Manila,

HOLLISTER & COMPANY

Tobacconists,

Are receiving CIGARS from the "Seat of War" from both sides of the world; Selling them at Old Prices at present, and shall Continue to do so Until the "Fortune of War" shall prevent.

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E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

T. MAY, Auditor.

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Artificial  
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ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER.

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

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TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES BY PURCHASING YOUR Dry Goods

AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Chalys, Black Alpacas, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks, bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suitings and Trouserings.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

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Importer of Sugar Machinery

Steam Ploughs, Rails and Rolling Stock,  
Cast and Wrought Iron Piping,  
Coffee and Rice Machinery.  
Disintegrators, "Victoria" Cream Separators.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE - - - Queen Street, Honolulu.

## GARRETT'S GAME WITH THE KING.

Three Kings Beat Three Queens and Wins \$200.

EASTERN IDEA OF THE LATE KING

Boat Race for \$17,000—Win Capacity of Kalakaua—Hawaiians Win Race But It Is Given to Americans—Night at the Old Palace After the Race—Prompt Payment.

The newspaper biographies of the late Robert Garrett contained no mention of the fact that he once enjoyed the distinction of playing the great American game—not baseball—but poker of course—with a real live King, says the Philadelphia "Times." Some time in the year 1888 he determined to journey to Mexico in search of the health which he had lost in vexatious financiering. The original programme was altered after the trip had begun, and it was finally extended to the Sandwich Islands, and thence to China and Japan. He was accompanied by his wife and sister, and a number of other relatives to the Sandwich Islands that the incident referred to occurred. Kalakaua was then upon the throne—the same Kalakaua who once visited Philadelphia.

Mr. Garrett's party had scarcely been quartered in their hotel in Honolulu when the royal chamberlain of the Hawaiian monarch called upon them, and said that King Kalakaua would be pleased to have the gentlemen take dinner with him; but prior thereto begged them to witness a boat race that day between the Hawaiian crew and one from an American man-of-war lying in the harbor. The royal chamberlain escorted them to the King's sea palace, which was situated on a rock beyond the Pacific's angry breakers. Kalakaua greeted them most graciously. Mr. Garrett was surprised to find the black King a courteous gentleman, speaking English fluently, and reminding him much of Chester A. Arthur. His greeting was decidedly funny.

"Mr. Garrett," he said, "I am pleased to meet you. We have a bond of union. You have just tried to borrow \$5,000,000 and I have just borrowed \$2,000,000."

No one laughed at this sally more heartily than Mr. Garrett himself.

At a signal from the chamberlain four fat negroes in royal livery approached, each bearing a solid silver salver as big as the top of a writing desk—presents from Queen Isabella of Spain—and each loaded with twelve glasses of champagne. One servitor approached the King, who was the first to take a glass from the tray. The other gentlemen followed the example, except Mr. Garrett, who during the trip abstained rigidly from all stimulants. The King nodded his head, threw it back, parted his lips, raised his glass and the sparkling beverage disappeared in a flash. The Americans eyes the royal bullet enviously. Without a moment's delay the first servitor backed away, and a second approached with twelve more brimming glasses. Again the King nodded his head, and again wine was suddenly absorbed. And so with the third and fourth servitors, until the forty-eight glasses of champagne had accomplished the purpose of their being. Then they were ready for the race.

It was actually for a purse of \$17,000. The entire population of the town, 14,000 in number, turned out to witness the contest, a majority of them viewing it from the ocean on which they disported, particularly the girls, who seemed like denizens of the deep. Mr. Garrett, to ingratiate himself with the King before \$100 on the Hawaiian crew, and then told his majesty what he had done. Instead of receiving a royal smile he was astonished by Kalakaua saying quietly:

"Indeed, but I wish the Americans to win."

"Why, your majesty?" said Mr. Garrett in surprise.

"Well, I have bet \$1,000 on them, that is why," was the frank response. The Hawaiians, in race of eight miles won by about ten feet, but in consequence of the royal wager it was announced that the Americans were the victors.

After dinner in the sea palace, the King said:

"Gentlemen, it is our custom after dinner to indulge in a game of poker, with a little limit of \$5. Is that agreeable to you?"

Mr. Garrett and a few other members of the party determined to have a go at the Hawaiian Treasury. The company was seated in an immense hall, and when the cards had been shuffled there appeared at one end of the apartment eight natives with harps; in front of these eight mandolin players; a third row was made up of eight choristers. The melodies were American, and consisted largely of improvisations on the names of various members of the party. It certainly was rather alarming to hear one soloist in a parody on "The Colored Dude" gravely sing:

"Oh, there sits Robert Garrett, the Baltimore dude."

Yet that was what greeted the ears of the millionaire, and the reference was plainly for a compliment. But this diversion was almost too much for Mr. Garrett's calmness of mind, and as a result he soon found himself several hundred dollars poorer than when he entered the palace. The Hawaiian Treasury appeared very far away. But

just then, during a large jackpot, he found three kings in his hand, and after considerable betting all the players except Kalakaua laid down their hands. He had three queens. He dallied with Garrett until the pot was up to handsome proportions, and then called.

"Your majesty," said Mr. Garrett, smilingly, "if I had you in my hand I would, with what I have, be possessed of four very handsome kings."

His majesty was quick to see the point, and he promptly replied:

"That knocks the spots out of three of the royal concubines," and he at once wrote out a due bill for \$200, beneath which he signed "Kalakaua, Rex."

Garrett looked dismayed, but said nothing. Early next morning, however, while he was at breakfast with the ladies of his party, the royal Chamberlain appeared before him, bowed, and presented the astonished American with \$200. It required all his diplomacy to satisfy the ladies' curiosity as to why he had such early financial dealings with the Hawaiian Government—Sacramento Record Union.

The Pope has issued a pronouncement confirming decrees, declaring all ordinances made under the Anglican rite invalid and entreating the Anglican clergy to return to the Catholic Church.

### METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

by the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

| Day   | Out<br>9 a.m. | Barom. |      | Therm. |      | Wind.<br>Dir. | Clouds | Precip. |
|-------|---------------|--------|------|--------|------|---------------|--------|---------|
|       |               | Min.   | Max. | Min.   | Max. |               |        |         |
| Sun.  | 11.50         | 11.49  | 71   | 80     | 58   | 5.32          | 8      | —       |
| Mon.  | 11.50         | 11.49  | 71   | 80     | 58   | 5.32          | NE     | —       |
| Tues. | 12.50         | 12.00  | 71   | 80     | 55   | 5.30          | NE     | —       |
| Wed.  | 12.50         | 12.00  | 71   | 80     | 55   | 5.30          | SW-E   | 0.3     |
| Thur. | 13.00         | 12.99  | 71   | 81     | 55   | 5.30          | SW-E   | 0.3     |
| Fri.  | 13.50         | 12.99  | 69   | 81     | 55   | 5.30          | SW     | 0.3     |
| Sat.  | 13.50         | 12.99  | 69   | 81     | 55   | 5.30          | SW     | 0.3     |

Barameter corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

### TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

| Day   | Out   | Tides |      | Sun   |      | Moon |      | Phase |
|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|
|       |       | Low   | High | Low   | High | Low  | High |       |
| Mon.  | 8.30  | 2.20  | 8.20 | 8.55  | 5.32 | 4.25 | —    |       |
| Tues. | 9.30  | 2.50  | 8.42 | 9.35  | 5.38 | 5.14 | —    |       |
| Wed.  | 10.30 | 3.15  | 9.15 | 9.50  | 5.35 | 5.01 | —    |       |
| Thur. | 11.30 | 3.43  | 9.39 | 11.11 | 5.35 | 5.30 | 6.0  |       |
| Fri.  | 12.30 | 3.43  | 9.32 | 11.09 | 5.32 | 5.29 | 6.30 |       |
| Sat.  | 13.30 | 3.43  | 9.32 | 11.09 | 5.32 | 5.29 | 6.30 |       |
| Sun.  | 14.30 | 3.43  | 9.32 | 11.09 | 5.32 | 5.29 | 6.30 |       |

Full moon Oct. 21 at 9h 45m a.m. The tides and moon phase are given in Standard Time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being for all ports in the same setting as Local Time, to which the respective corrections Standard Time applicable to each different port should be made.

The Standard Time whistle sound at 12h. 00. 0s. (midnight) Greenwich Time, which is 19h. 30m. p.m. of Hawaiian Standard Time.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### VESSELS EXPECTED.

| Vessel:              | From:         | Date:     |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Bktn Skagit          | Port Gamble   | ..... Due |
| Ambk J. D. Tallant   | Port Townsend | Oct. 20   |
| Ambk Archer          | San Francisco | Oct. 21   |
| O. S. S. Mariposa    | San Fran.     | Oct. 22   |
| O. S. S. Belice      | San Francisco | Oct. 24   |
| C. A. S. S. Miowera  | Colonies      | Oct. 26   |
| O. & O. S. S. Gaelic | China and     | Oct. 29   |
| Bk Edward            | May, Boston   | Dec. 5    |
| Bk Brit Routhenbeck  | Liverpool     | Dec. 15   |

#### ARRIVALS.

| Friday, Oct. 16.        |                                  |               |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| C. A. S. S. Warrimoo    | Heworth, from                    | Vancouver.    |
| Stmr. Kinau, Clarke     | from Maui and                    | Hawaii ports. |
| Stmr. Ke Au Hou         | Thompson, from                   | Kauai ports.  |
| Saturday, Oct. 17.      |                                  |               |
| Stmr. James Makee       | Peterson, from                   | Kapaa.        |
| Stmr. Mokoli, Hilo      | from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai. |               |
| Stmr. Iwani, Smythe     | from Lahaina and Hamakua.        |               |
| Stmr. Lehua, Nye        | from Hawaii ports.               |               |
| Sunday, Oct. 18.        |                                  |               |
| Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn      | from Kauai ports.                |               |
| Stmr. Claudine, Cameron | from Maui ports.                 |               |
| Stmr. Mikahala, Haglund | from Kauai ports.                |               |

Monday, Oct. 19.

Stmr. Kilanea Hou, Freeman, from Hawaii ports.

O. & O. Steamer Coptic, Sealby, from China and Japan.

Gen. bk B. Hackfeld, Parker, from Layson Island.

Am. bkine J. M. Griffith, Arey, from Port Townsend.

#### DEPARTURES.

| Friday, Oct. 16.     |                                            |                  |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Stmr. W. G. Hall     | Simerson, for                              | Maui and Hawaii. |
| C. A. S. S. Warrimoo | Heworth, for                               | the Colonies.    |
| Monday, Oct. 19.     |                                            |                  |
| O. & O. Coptic       | Sealby, for San Francisco.                 |                  |
| Stmr. Kaala          | Thompson, for Oahu ports.                  |                  |
| Stmr. James Makee    | Peterson, for Kapaa.                       |                  |
| Stmr. Mokoli         | Hilo, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.      |                  |
| Stmr. J. A. Cummins  | Searle, for Oahu ports.                    |                  |
| Stmr. Iwani          | Smythe, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuhale. |                  |
| Stmr. Ke Au Hou      | Thompson, for Kauai ports.                 |                  |
| Stmr. Lehua          | Nye, for Hawaii ports.                     |                  |

#### PASSENGERS.

| Arrivals.                                                                                                                                                                                          |  |  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|
| From Vancouver, per C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Oct. 16—Miss Loyena, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Kyndersky, H. Gorman, Mrs. E. Woofield, Miss Parmeele, J. Millan, Miss Kinney, W. Hay, J. Wilson, C. Weatherlie. |  |  |
| From Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Kinau, Oct. 16—C. L. Wight, Mrs. C. Lu-                                                                                                                            |  |  |

cas, Sam Mack, F. B. McStockier, Mrs. Capt. Freeman, Miss M. Keomakani, Mrs. W. C. King, child and servant, Mrs. K. Hapai, A. Cockburn, D. Griffith, Dr. E. L. Hutchinson, J. Matteson, M. C. Losing, Mrs. H. Iwa, W. G. Walker, W. O. Smith, Captain Appleton, W. L. Stanley, P. Besser, Judge A. Rosa, S. S. Kane, Mrs. Gonsales, Bishop Willis, E. Dowsett, C. B. Dwight, Dr. E. S. Goodhue, W. H. Cornwell, W. H. Cornwell Jr., J. Richardson, and 38 deck passengers.

On reading and filing the petition of Luiza da Gloria Marcellino, the Guardian of Antonio, Joao, Carlotta and Valentim Marcellino, minors, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said wards and